

DATE: July 7, 1993

FROM: PETE GURIA, OSC, RESPONSE SECTION 1, GROSSE ILE, MI

SUBJECT: SCHREIBER/CARAVAN PRP REMOVAL ACTION, DETROIT, MI LATITUDE: LONGITUDE:

POLREP NO.: 1 and FINAL

SITE ID NO.: PY DOCKET NO.: V-W-92-C-145

RESPONSE AUTHORITY: CERCLA NPL STATUS: NON-NPL

START DATE: JUNE 15, 1992

COMPLETION DATE: MARCH 31, 1993



## 1. SITUATION:

A. The Schreiber/Caravan site is located at 3033 Bourke Ave, Detroit, Wayne Co., Michigan. The site is comprised of a two story building and yard situated on approximately 1/2 acre in an industrial/ residential area of Detroit. The site is bordered to the north by private residences and an elementary school, to the east and west by light industry, and to the south by the CONRAIL railroad.

The property and building was owned by the Schreiber Roofing Company, and operated as a storage facility for roofing material and equipment between 1980 and November 1983. In November 1983, Schreiber sold the property to the Caravan Chemical Company, a manufacturer of commercial and industrial surfactants. In January 1985, the property was transferred to R.L. Enterprises, Inc., and continues to produce surfactants.

On December 9, 1991, while touring another Superfund site, the USEPA OSC observed several drums in various stages of deterioration in a small wooded area adjacent to the facility building. Many of the drums were lying on their sides and appeared to be releasing their contents. Several open drums were also observed outside the south fence of the facility, along the railroad easement. These drums contained small amounts of corrosive material.

It was apparent that the drums belonged to the Caravan operation, as a number of drums labeled "corrosive", and "acid" were stored inside the facility's yard. The OSC met with the facility owner and requested the drums outside the fence be immediately removed and returned to the storage area. The OSC and owner then toured the wooded area and observed the leaking drums. The owner claimed he did not know about the abandoned drums and suggested that they may have belong the previous owner, the Schreiber Roofing company.

On December 19, 1991, the OSC and Technical Assistance Team (TAT) conducted a site assessment of the Caravan property. A tar boiler and 14 drums of unknown contents were found scattered in an area approximately 20' x 60' east of the Caravan building. Many were open and had released their contents. Analytical results of liquid and soil samples collected from the drums and spill areas revealed elevated levels of volatile organic compounds such as benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, mixed xylenes, naphthalene, and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs). The levels of these compounds presented a potential exposure threat via direct contact and ingestion to children and adults who passed through and played in the area. The site met the criteria established under Section 300.415 (b) (2), of the NCP for a time critical removal action.

## 2. ACTIONS TAKEN:

- A. On March 23, 1992, the two identified responsible parties (PRPs), Schreiber Roofing Company and R.L. Enterprises, entered into an Administrative Order by Consent (AOC) to undertake mitigative actions for the removal of drums, tar boiler, and contaminated soil at the site.
- B. The respondents to the AOC contracted Engineering Services, Inc. (ESI), of Trenton, Michigan to perform the necessary clean-up activities. ESI developed a Work and Health and Safety Plan to address site activities. Actual on-site work was subcontracted to Marine Pollution Control and Inland Waters, both of Detroit, Michigan.
- C. A work and site health and safety plan was developed to provide a concise description of the activities to be conducted to mitigate the threats posed by the site. This work plan was approved by the OSC on June 8, 1992, after necessary revisions were made.
- D. A total of 13 55-gallon drums were staged, sampled, and the contents characterized. Analytical results of the samples collected from each drum indicated that the contents of all the drums were compatible. A composite sample was developed and analyzed for disposal characterization and acceptance. Additionally, a representative sample was collected from the tar boiler for characterization of its contents.
- E. A soil sampling program was conducted to characterize the type and extent of contamination present at the site. An area approximately 60' by 40' was identified to be contaminated with PNA and BTEX compounds. Approximately 1,000 cubic yards of soil was excavated and transported to a local disposal facility. During the period of contaminated soil removal, 2,500 gallons of aqueous liquids were pumped from the excavation area and transported off-site for treatment and disposal.
- F. Post excavation sampling was conducted to verify that all identified areas of contamination had been removed to Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR), Type B criteria cleanup levels. The excavation was then backfilled with clean, granular soil and brought to local grade.

- G. All Characterized drums and soil contamination was disposed of at a RCRA/CERCLA approved disposal facility in accordance with the U.S. EPA off-site policy.
- H. The tar boiler was transported to the Schreiber Corporation facility where the contents of the boiler were removed and recycled for reuse as roofing compound.
- 3. PLANS:
- A. Recover USEPA oversight costs in accordance with the AOC.
- 4. KEY ISSUES:
- A. Several time extensions to the Order were granted because of PRP contractor delays either due to weather conditions or disposal facility acceptance and scheduling.
- 5. STATUS:
- A. Case closed.
- B. Estimated TAT costs in performing oversight and sampling and analytical services: \$7,834.40.